

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT  
for  
ROAD MAINTENANCE**

**ALLOTMENT 65020**  
Township 6 South, Ranges 26 East  
Sections 22 & 28

**EA-NM-060-2003-083**

**March 2003**

**U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
Roswell Field Office  
Roswell, New Mexico**

## FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT/RATIONALE and DECISION RECORD

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT: I have reviewed this environmental assessment including the explanation and resolution of any potentially significant environmental impacts. I have determined the proposed action will not have significant impacts on the human environment and that preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is not required.

Rational for Recommendations: The proposed action would not result in any undue or unnecessary environmental degradation. The proposed action will be in compliance with the Roswell Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision (October, 1997)

Decision: It is my decision to authorize the maintenance of the roads on public lands on the Bosque Grande Ranch, Allotment #65020. Any additional mitigation measures identified in the environmental impacts sections of the attached environmental assessment have been formulated into stipulations, terms and conditions. Any comments made to this proposed treatment were considered and any necessary changes have been incorporated into the environmental assessment.

In accordance with 43 CFR 4160.2, any applicant, permittee, lessee, or other affected interests may protest this proposed decision in person or in writing to the authorized officer within 15 days after receipt of this decision. Please be specific in your points of protest. In the absence of a protest, this decision will become final without further notice.

Written appeal may be filed to the Final Decision for the purpose of a hearing before an administrative law judge under 43 CFR 4.470. A period of 30 days after receipt of the Final Decision is provided in which to file an appeal in this office. (43 CFR 4160.3 (c))

/s/ T. R. Kreager

4/14/03

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Assistant Field Office Manager - Resources

Date

T. R. Kreager,

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I. Introduction

A. Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

The grazing regulations (43 Code of Federal Regulations 4120.3-2) allow for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to enter into a cooperative range improvement agreement with a person for the installation, use, maintenance, and/or modification of permanent range improvements or rangeland developments to achieve management or resource condition objectives. A site-specific analysis of the impacts of this road maintenance on The Bosque Grande Ranch Allotment, is needed for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and to make an informed decision.

This document will analyze the site specifics of authorizing the road maintenance on Allotment 65020 (The Bosque Grande Ranch), other future actions such as range improvement projects will be addressed in a project specific environmental assessment. This allotment is within the Grassland community, Mixed Desert shrub vegetative community, Drainages, Draws and Canyon community and the as identified in the Roswell RMP/EIS. Vegetative communities managed by the Roswell Field Office are identified and explained in the RMP/EIS. Appendix 11 of the Draft RMP/EIS describes the Desired Plant Community (DPC) concept and identifies the components of each community.

The objective of the proposed action is to maintain the existing road segment as identified on the Bosque Grande Ranch, Allotment 65020. Primary use of the road is for ranch and recreational use. The road is currently badly rutted and water from precipitation events runs either down the roads or cuts across the roads, creating obstacles for vehicles and increasing soil erosion.

B. Conformance with Land Use Planning

The Roswell RMP/EIS has been reviewed to determine if the proposed action conforms to the land use plan Record of Decision. The Roswell RMP/EIS states that land use authorizations will be issued on a case-by-

case basis. Pertinent sections of the Roswell District Conditions of Approval (Appendix 2) will be applied. Road maintenance agreements will be issued in accordance with New Mexico BLM's Roads Policy. The proposed action is consistent with the RMP/EIS.

### C. Relationships to Statutes, Regulations, or Other Plans

The proposed action is consistent with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (43 U.S.C. 1700 et seq.); the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (TGA) (43 U.S.C. 315 et seq.), as amended; the Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), as amended; the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (16 U.S.C. 1535 et seq.) as amended; and the Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978 (PRIA) (43 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.)

## II. Proposed Action and Alternatives

### A. Proposed Action

The proposed action is to authorize road maintenance on a road Segment located within Township 6 South, Range 26 East, Sections 22 and 28; New Mexico Principle Meridian, Chaves County, New Mexico, under a Cooperative Range Improvement Agreement Permit on Allotment 65020 (The Bosque Grande Ranch). The permit would be offered to Larry Wooten.

The proposed area contains approximately 3 miles of existing, roads, to be maintained by a road grader. The removal of ruts, smoothing of road surface, adding a surface layer of caliche, cleaning of water turn-outs and placement of culverts are considered to be part of the proposed action.

### B. No Authorization Alternative

This alternative, if selected, would be to not authorize road maintenance on the federal land within the allotment. This is A No Action Alternative.

## III. Affected Environment

### A. General Setting

Allotment 65020 is in Chaves County, 28 miles northeast of Roswell. The Pecos River flows north-to-south through a broad alluvial valley on the western portion of the allotment. The area west of the river rises from the valley floor to low terraces that are dissected by numerous small draws. Bosque Draw and Cottonwood Draw are major drainages dissecting high terraces to the west. Elevations range from 3582 feet at the downstream end of the river to 3894 feet at Bosque Peak.

The climate is semi-arid with normal annual temperatures ranging from 20°F to 95°F at Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge (Kunkel 1984). Observed minimum and maximum temperatures were -22°F and 113°F, respectively. Average annual precipitation is 11.6 inches, primarily as rainfall (Owenby et al. 1992). Annual precipitation has ranged from 3.11 inches to 21.08 inches (Kunkel 1984).

The following resources or values have been evaluated and are either not present or are not affected by the proposed action or alternatives in the EA: Prime/Unique Farmlands, Cultural Resources, Native American Religious Concerns, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Hazardous Wastes, Threatened and Endangered Species, and Areas of Critical Environmental Concern. The impact of the proposed action and alternative to minority or low-income populations or communities has been considered and no significant impact is anticipated. No cultural materials or sites were located in the proposed construction/maintenance sites.

## B. Affected Resources

### 1. Soils

The *Soil Survey of Chaves County, New Mexico, Northern Part* (USDA Soil Conservation Service 1983) was used to describe and analyze impacts to soils. Soils on the allotment are divided between two general map units: (1) Glendale-Ustifluvents-Harkey soils on the floodplains of the Pecos River, and (2) Sotim-Simona-Pajarito soils on high terraces and alluvial side slopes.

Soils are derived primarily from calcareous alluvium, though other types of alluvium, residuum and eolian deposits are present. Texture of the surface layers range from loamy sand on terraces west of the river, to clay loam on parts of the floodplain. Most of the soils are deep and well-drained.

The soil survey indicates a moderate-to-high hazard of water erosion on the river floodplain and some terrace soils above the draws. Elsewhere, the water erosion hazard is slight to moderate. The soil properties also make them susceptible to wind erosion on the entire allotment.

### 2. Vegetation

Allotment 65020 is comprised of several vegetation community types arranged in a mosaic over the allotment: (1) Grassland; (2) Mixed Desert Shrub; (3) Drainages, Draws and Canyons (DDC); and (4) Riparian/Wetland. The allotment is characterized as a riparian allotment because of its proximity to the Pecos River. Riparian vegetation, primarily found within the floodplain of the river, is discussed in the Riparian/Wetland section of this environmental assessment.

Grasslands are intermixed with all community types. Giant and Alkali sacaton are common in the bottomlands, and is interspersed with saltcedar and cottonwood within the floodplain. Tobosa and burrograss occur in the bottoms of draws and swales. Upland habitat of the allotment can be characterized as mesquite-dominated grassland since mesquite has become a major component of the vegetative community.

The Mixed Desert Shrub community is found on the uplands and rough breaks above the bottomlands. Black grama and dropseeds constitute the primary grass species, and other plants of the Chihuahuan desert biome are represented.

The DDC community is comprised of the major drainages crossing the allotment. The largest drainages are Bosque Draw and Cottonwood Draw that enter the river from the east. Numerous smaller drainages are found on both sides of the river that make up the breaks between the upland and bottomland. Vegetation within the large drainages support scattered cottonwood, salt cedar and mesquite. The breaks support characteristic mixed-desert-shrub species such as indigo bush, yucca, fourwing saltbush and mesquite.

There are currently no known Non-native, Invasive species in the area of the proposed road maintenance.

### 3. Wildlife

The allotment provides a variety of habitat types for terrestrial and aquatic wildlife species. The diversity and abundance of wildlife species in the area is due to the presence of open water, the numerous drainages interconnecting upland habitats to the Pecos floodplain, a mixture of grassland habitat and mixed desert shrub vegetation, and riparian vegetation found within the floodplain of the river.

Numerous avian species use the Pecos River during spring and fall migration, including nongame migratory birds. The Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge (BLNWR) is several miles downstream from the allotment, and serves as a major focal point for migratory birds (e.g., ducks, geese, cranes, waterbirds). Common bird species are mourning dove, mockingbird, white-crowned sparrow, black-throated sparrow, blue grosbeak, northern oriole, western meadowlark, Crissal thrasher, western kingbird, northern flicker, common nighthawk, loggerhead shrike, and roadrunner. Raptors include northern harrier, Swainson=s hawk, American

kestrel, and occasionally golden eagle and ferruginous hawk.

The Pecos River once supported a wide variety of native fish species adapted to the flow regime that existed prior to dam construction, agriculture development, and the introduction of non-native fish species. The greatest impact to fish habitat is the manipulation of water supply to meet irrigation needs. Representative fish species include the red shiner, sand shiner, Arkansas River shiner, Pecos bluntnose shiner, plains minnow, silvery minnow, plains killifish, mosquitofish, speckled chub, river carpsucker and channel catfish.

Common mammal species using the area include mule deer, coyote, gray fox, bobcat, striped skunk, porcupine, racoon, badger, jackrabbit, cottontail, white-footed mouse, deer mouse, grasshopper mouse, kangaroo rat, spotted ground squirrel, and woodrat. Beaver activity can occasionally be observed in the area.

A variety of herptiles also occur in the area such as yellow mud turtle, box turtle, eastern fence lizard, side-blotched lizard, horned lizard, whiptail, hognose snake, coachwhip, gopher snake, rattlesnake, and spadefoot toad.

#### 4. Livestock Management

The allotment is grazed by cattle, using a cow-calf operation. The latest grazing permit on Allotment 65020 (Bosque Grande) was for 160 cows (1266 Animal Units active).

#### 5. Visual Resources

The entire allotment is in a Class III area for visual resources management. In a Class III area, contrasts to the basic elements caused by a management activity may be evident and begin to attract attention in the landscape. The changes, however, should remain subordinate to the existing landscape.

#### 6. Air Quality

Air quality is good. The area is in a Class II area for the prevention of significant deterioration of air, as defined in the federal Clean Air Act. Class II areas allow a moderate amount of air quality degradation.

#### 7. Recreation, Caves and Karst

A network of roads provide access to public, private, and state lands within the allotment, legal public access is generally not limited. Access to most

of the private and state lands is not currently controlled by fences, locked gates, or no-trespass signs. The BLM has designated off-highway vehicle use on public lands in the area as limited to existing roads and trails.

The allotment provides habitat for numerous game species including desert mule deer, mourning dove, and scaled quail. Predator and feral pig hunting may occur on the allotment, as well as trapping for predators or furbearers. The river is also accessible to the public for fishing or minnow seining.

General sightseeing, wildlife viewing, and photography are nonconsumptive recreational activities that may occur. Rock collectors find various minerals unique to the area, such as Pecos diamonds.

Caves and Karst: Allotment 65020 is located in an area of medium potential for the occurrence of caves and karst. Although a comprehensive inventory of cave and karst resources has not been completed for public lands in the RFO, a cave has been reported to be on Allotment 65020. A field check, however, could not verify the existence of a cave.

#### IV. Environmental Impacts

##### A. Impacts of the Proposed Action

###### 1. Soils

The Soil Survey, Chaves County, New Mexico, Northern Part, Table 6 rates each soil as to its degree and kind of limitations that affect shallow excavations, dwellings with and without basements, small commercial buildings, local roads and streets and lawns and landscaping. The limitations are considered slight if soil properties and site features are generally favorable for the indicated use and limitations are minor and easily overcome; moderate if soil properties or site features are not favorable for the indicated use and special planning, design, or maintenance is needed to overcome or minimize the limitations; and severe if soil properties or site features, special design, significant increases in construction costs, and possibly increased maintenance are required.

The Hollomex soil is rated as slight, while the Torriorthents soils are considered moderate under the local roads and streets category.

Construction and maintenance of the roads to the current Stipulations attached to the agreement (see Attachment 1) will reduce any impacts to the soils or vegetation to a minimum.

## 2. Vegetation

A minimum amount of vegetation disturbance is currently planned, restricted only to areas of new culvert and/or turn-out placements.

Invasive weeds, such as musk thistle and Russian knapweed are fierce competitors with native vegetation. Once introduced, rapid explosion of the population can occur. As there are no known populations of Non-native, invasive species in the vicinity of the proposed road maintenance work, there is little probability that existing populations would be spread. However, as heavy equipment is often the carrier of noxious weed plants, care would be taken to make sure that the vehicles are cleaned prior to coming into the site. Please see Attachment 2 for Non-native, Invasive Weed Species control guidelines.

## 3. Wildlife

As the roads to be maintained currently exist, no long term impacts to wildlife should occur. Impacts to wildlife may exist during the actual maintenance of the road segments in the form of increased human activity, increased dust and noise levels; all of which would be short-term, less than one to two weeks.

## 4. Livestock Management

The proposed action would allow the existing livestock management to continue.

## 5. Visual Resources

Visual resources will be managed to meet the Visual Resource Management class. All proposed management activities will be evaluated with regard to visual resource management and those project that are compatible with the character of the natural landscape will be encouraged. No management actions should be proposed that would degrade visual quality to the extent that a change in any VRM class will result. The maintenance of existing roads would not alter the form or color of the landscape, or the primary aspect of the vegetation within the allotment.

## 6. Air Quality

The proposed action will have a short term effect on the air quality, during the maintenance of the roads. During the maintenance activities, noise and dust levels will increase. Upon conclusion of the maintenance, the air quality will return to virtually the same as present.

## 7. Recreation, Caves and Karst

Road maintenance should have a positive impact on the dispersed recreational opportunities within Allotment 65020, since the recreational use of these public lands have medium potential. The improved access, provided by the proposed action could contribute to an increased usage of these roads by hunters and other recreationists. However, as the roads are not providing access to new areas, recreational use will level out.

If monitoring determines that significant caves or karst features are found and are being affected by road maintenance, additional protective measures will be required. The protective measures could include, but are not limited to, the following actions: Fencing sinks, cave entrances or arroyos from multiple-use impacts; removing check-dams, erosion control projects and stock ponds; closing and rerouting roads; no chemical vegetation removal. The area around significant caves or karst features should be treated sensitively, so no adverse impacts affect the cave or karst feature.

## B. Impacts of the No Action Alternative

### 1. Soils

The soils along the roads to be maintained would continue erode, and wider driving lanes develop as vehicles swing out to avoid severely eroded areas within the roadway.

### 2. Vegetation

There would be small change in the types and amounts of vegetation found within the allotment. It is expected that the number of plant species found within the allotment will remain the same. Vegetation will continue to be lost where soils erode from the roadways moves over existing vegetation. Vegetation will also be lost when vehicles leave the roadways, in effort to avoid severely eroded areas within the road. No noxious or invasive weed species would be introduced via heavy equipment during road maintenance under the No action alternative. However, as more soil is exposed by vehicles avoiding heavily eroded areas within the existing roadway, more area becomes susceptible to invasive weeds.

### 3. Wildlife

There would be no effect on wildlife under the No Action Alternative.

#### 4. Livestock Management

Under the No Action alternative there would be no road maintenance on the federal land in the area of Allotment 65020. This would have an adverse economic impact to the livestock operation. Vehicle access for range improvement maintenance (water pipelines, fencelines) and livestock care would be impaired.

#### 5. Visual Resources

No change in the visual resources, scale, land-form, and color will occur with the no action alternative.

#### 6. Air Quality

There would be no change to the air quality with the no action alternative.

#### 7. Recreation, Caves and Karst

This alternative would have an adverse effect on recreation as recreationist decline to use the area, or instead develop new trails to the same areas or site. This alternative would no effect on caves or karst features.

### V. Cumulative Impacts

The area in which the proposed road maintenance is located has been permitted for grazing since the early 1940's and has had oil and gas activities present since the 1980's. Recreational activities, such as hunting, within the area probably pre-dates permitted grazing. With all of these industries road development and maintenance has been part of on-going operations. Maintaining current roads may actually reduce the number of new roads being proposed. Therefore, the impacts resulting from the proposed action are such that when combined with existing and reasonable, foreseeable activities, no significant cumulative impacts are anticipated to result.

### VI. Residual Impacts and Mitigating Measures

The impacts to air quality will be short-term, and will not be mitigated. Construction and maintenance of the roads in accordance with the attached stipulations (Attachments 1 and 2) will serve to mitigate the impacts to the soils and vegetation. Since this project is considered to be long-term, the impacts to vegetation loss can not be mitigated by reseeding the roads. If the allottee does abandon the project at a future date, and the federal government does not choose to retain the road, the road will be reclaimed to approximate natural contours. Any

improvements (Surface material) and debris must be removed, unless approved by the Authorized Officer. The roadbeds would have to be ripped, scarified, and otherwise roughened as directed by BLM to ensure increased water infiltration and a properly prepared seedbed. The rehabilitated area will be seeded as directed by BLM, in accordance with the Desired Plant Community Initiative. The rehabilitation responsibility of an Authorized User terminates upon acceptance of the rehabilitation sites by the Authorized Officer.

## VIII. Fundamentals of Rangeland Health

The fundamentals of rangeland health are identified in 43 CFR "4180.1 and pertain to watershed function, ecological processes, water quality and habitat for threatened and endangered (T&E) species and other special status species. Based on the available data and professional judgement, the evaluation by this environmental assessment indicates that the conditions identified in the fundamentals of rangeland health exist on the allotment.

### Literature Citations

- DeLay, L. and K. Johnson. 1998. Mountain plover survey on Bureau of Land Management Lands, Roswell Field Office, NM, 1998. New Mexico Natural Heritage Program. 22 pp.
- New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission. 1994. Water quality and water pollution control in New Mexico, 1994. NMED/SWQ-94/4. 243 pp.
- New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission. 1995 State of New Mexico standards for interstate and intrastate streams. 20 NMAC 6.1. 51 pp.
- Sager, L 1996. A 1995 survey of mountain plovers in New Mexico. New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. Contract 95-516-66. 59 pp.

## ATTACHMENT 1

### STIPULATIONS FOR PERMANENT RESOURCE ROADS IN THE ROSWELL FIELD OFFICE, BLM

The **operator** shall hereafter be identified as the **holder** in these stipulations. The Authorized Officer is the person who approves the Application For Permit for Road Maintenance.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:

No new roads are to be established.

Special Stipulations for this Cooperative Agreement include the following:

1. The holder shall maintain the road in a safe, usable condition. A maintenance program shall include, but not limited to blading, ditching, culvert installation, culvert cleaning, drainage installation, cattleguard maintenance, and surfacing.
2. The holder shall minimize disturbance to existing fences and other improvements on public domain surface. The holder is required to promptly repair improvements to at least their former state. Functional use of these improvements will be maintained at all times. The holder will make a documented good-faith effort to contact the owner of any improvements prior to disturbing them. When necessary to pass through a fenceline, the fence shall be braced on both sides of the passageway prior to the cutting of the fence.
3. Drainage control shall be ensured over the entire road through the use of borrow ditches, outsloping, insloping, natural rolling topography, turn-out (lead-off) ditches, culverts, and/or drainage dips.
4. Surfacing of the road or those portions identified on the attached map may, at the direction of the Authorized Officer, be required if necessary to maintain traffic within the right of way with caliche, gravel, or other surfacing material which shall be approved by the Authorized Officer. When surfacing is required, the surfacing material will be compacted to a minimum thickness of 4 inches with caliche material. The width of surfacing shall be no less than the driving surface. Prior to using any mineral materials from an existing or proposed Federal source, authorization must be obtained from the Authorized Officer.
5. Public access along this road will not be restricted by the holder without specific written approval being granted by the Authorized Officer. Gates or cattleguards on public lands will not be locked or closed to public use unless closure is specifically determined to be necessary and is authorized in writing by the Authorized Officer.

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## **ATTACHMENT 2**

ROSWELL FIELD OFFICE

WEED PREVENTION MEASURES

Best Known Practices

(Should be followed unless the intent of the first column can be met with an alternative method which is discussed in the project environmental document.)

Management Requirements

## ATTACHMENT 2

### ROSWELL FIELD OFFICE

#### WEED PREVENTION MEASURES

##### Best Known Practices

(Should be followed unless the intent of the first column can be met with an alternative method which is discussed in the project environmental document.)

#### Management Requirements

*Roads*1.) Incorporate weed prevention into road layout, design and alternative evaluation.

1.1) During transportation planning and alternative development, consider weed risk factors (presence of weeds, habitat type, aspect, shading, etc.) to evaluate road location and design. This is in compliance with Roswell Field Office Conditions of Approval, Appendix 2, p. AP2-2 #7

2.) Remove seed source that could be picked up by passing vehicles and limit seed transport into relatively weed-free areas at moderate or high ecological risk.

2.1) Before construction equipment moves into a relatively weed-free area at moderate or high-ecological risk; mow, grade or otherwise treat all seed-bearing noxious weed plants on the travelway of existing BLM access roads. Treated sites must be reseeded as described in Weed Prevention Measure #4.1.

2.2) *Before leaving the site* clean off-road equipment (power or high pressure cleaning) of all mud, dirt, and plant parts before moving into relatively weed-free areas at moderate or high-ecological risk. (This is not meant to apply to service vehicles that will stay on the roadway traveling frequently in and out of the project area.)

3.) Retain shade to suppress weeds.

3.1) Minimize the removal of trees and other roadside vegetation during construction, reconstruction, and maintenance; particularly on south aspects.

## ATTACHMENT 2

### ROSWELL FIELD OFFICE

#### WEED PREVENTION MEASURES

##### Best Known Practices

(Should be followed unless the intent of the first column can be met with an alternative method which is discussed in the project environmental document.)

##### Management Requirements

4.) Re-establish vegetation on all bare ground to minimize weed spread.

4.1) For all construction, reconstruction, maintenance activities, seed all disturbed soil (except traveled way) within seven days of work completion at each site - unless ongoing disturbance at the site will prevent weed establishment. In that case, seeding shall be done within seven days of final disturbance. Use a seed mix that includes fast, early-growing species to provide quick, dense vegetation. Seed should be certified weed-free and/ or analyzed before purchase to ensure minimum weed content. Consider the following options: fertilization concurrent with seed application and follow-up fertilization; applying weed-free mulch with seeding; double-seed, full rate at initial ground disturbance, and full rate at the end of the project.

5.) Minimize weed spread caused by moving infested gravel and fill material to relatively weed-free locations.

5.1) Gravel and fill to be placed in relatively weed free areas which are at moderate or high-ecological risk to weed invasion must come from weed-free sources. Inspect gravel pits and fill sources to identify weed-free sources.

6.) Minimize sources of weed seed in areas not yet revegetated.

6.1) Keep active road construction sites which are in relatively weed-free areas at moderate or high-ecological risk to weed invasion closed to vehicles which are not involved with construction.

## ATTACHMENT 2

### ROSWELL FIELD OFFICE

#### WEED PREVENTION MEASURES

##### Best Known Practices

(Should be followed unless the intent of the first column can be met with an alternative method which is discussed in the project environmental document.)

##### Management Requirements

7.) Ensure establishment and maintenance of vigorous, desirable vegetation to discourage weeds.

7.1) Monitor all seeded sites. Re-fertilize and spot reseed as needed. Prefer native, pioneer species for seeding (low nutrient demanding) to minimize the need for fertilization.

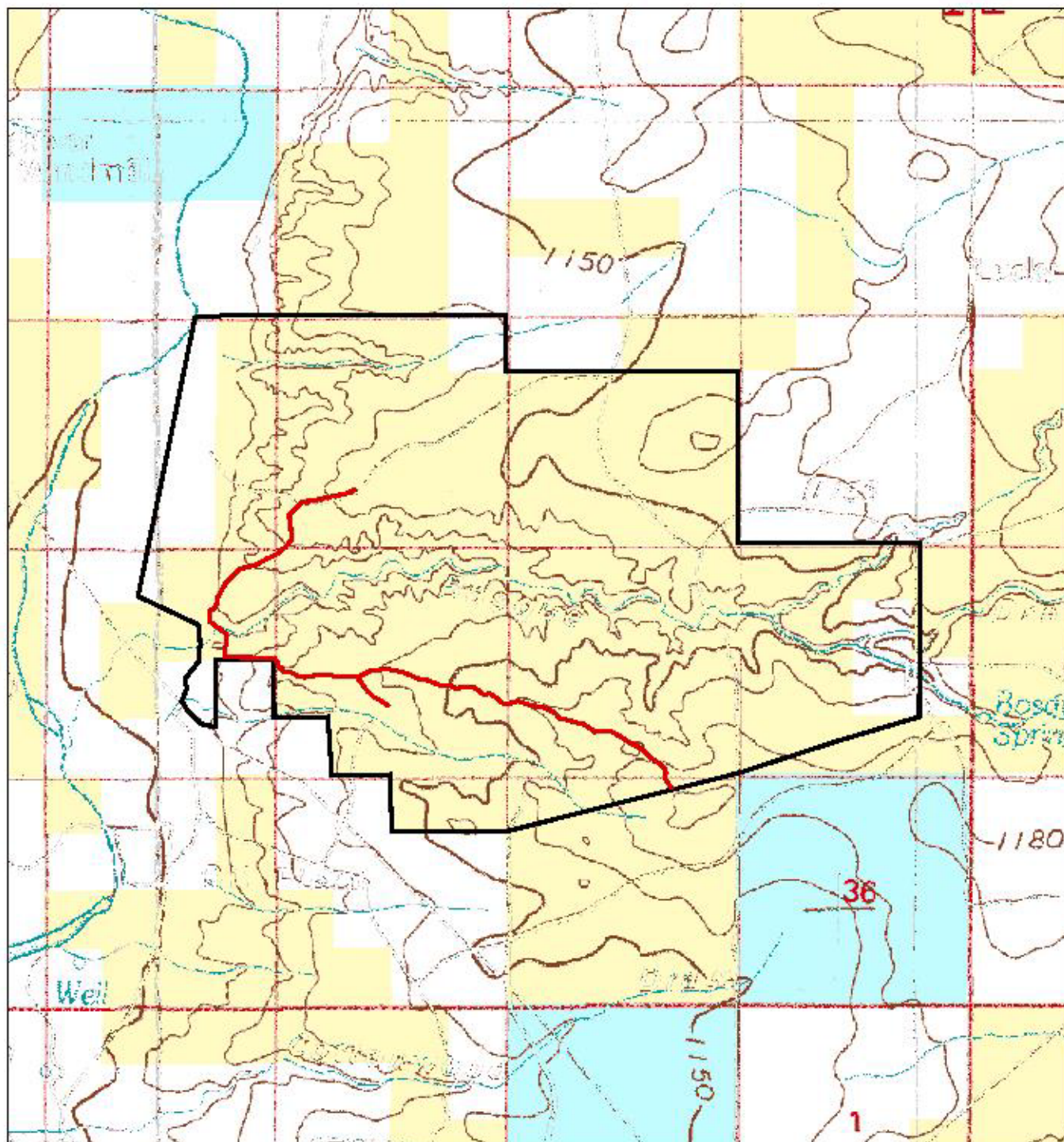
7.2) Road maintenance programs should include scheduled fertilization where needed (three year period suggested.) This is in compliance with Roswell Field Office Conditions of Approval, Appendix 2, p. AP2-2 #7, #33

8.) Minimize roadside sources of weed seed that could be transported to other areas.

8.1) Road maintenance programs should include monitoring for noxious weeds. Weed infestations should be inventoried and scheduled for treatment according to the selected. This is in compliance with Roswell Field Office Conditions of Approval, Appendix 2, p. AP2-2 #7, #33

9.) Ensure that weed prevention and related resource protection is considered in travel management.

9.1) Consider weed risk and spread factors in Travel Plan (road closure) decision making. This is in compliance with Roswell Field Office Conditions of Approval, Appendix 2, p. AP2-2 #7. #35



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LOCATION MAP



No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data, or for purposes not intended by BLM.

Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information may be updated without notification.

— North Main Pasture Boundary  
 — Maintained BLM Road

Produced by the Bureau of Land Management  
 Roswell Field Office GIS Specialist



Map posted on April 2, 2008



#### Statewide Land Status Legend

Bureau of Land Management	Trifid Lands
Bureau of Reclamation	National Park Service
Dept. of Agriculture	Private
Dept. of Defense	State
Dept. of Energy	State Game & Fish
Forest Service	State Park
Fish & Wildlife Service	